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no 38



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

ARMY
MEDICAL
AUG 26 1946
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For Period
4 August to 10 August
1946

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance

Complete statistics from 46 prefectures covering public assistance granted for the month of June 1946, gives the following information:

Number of different persons assisted	2,194,436.
Total amount of relief grants	¥41,231,612.

Tokyo-To Yoikuin (Poor House).

Representatives of this section with a representative of the Welfare Ministry made a re-inspection of this Tokyo-To institution to further observe general conditions which were alleged, through news reporting channels, to place the institution in the category of "a place of horror". This institution, near Itabashi Station. The buildings are temporary quarters which were procured after the permanent installation was destroyed by fire. There are 1588 inmates being cared for at this time (516 adult females, 763 adult males, 37 juvenile females and 272 juvenile males) of this total 275 are hospital patients. Those hospitalized were in a serious condition when received by the institution (injuries, illness, malnutrition etc.) which has progressed to the point that very few are capable of recovery. All other inmates appeared to be receiving as high a standard of care as the shortage of food stuffs, institutional supplies and equipment would permit. To raise the standard of care, specific recommendations were made to the Welfare Ministry through Mr. Saito, Japanese Liaison with the Welfare Ministry. These recommendations were relative to supplying the shortages aforementioned. The institution reflected a creditable at-

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tempt, on the part of the institutional officials, to provide a maximum of care and protection with the minimum of supplies and equipment which are at their disposal.

Foreign Nationals

Additional nationals were added to those enumerated in SCAPIN-1094 paragraph 2b. They are:

Cuba	Egypt	Salvador
Philippines	Brazil	New Zealand
Mexico	British Commonwealth of Nations	

The above are contained in SCAPIN-1112 (7 Aug 46)PH.

Red Cross

Survey visits to 4 prefectures by Japanese Red Cross general field representatives inaugurated field service to chapters from National headquarters. In accordance with the new plan of organization of the society three administrators of departments have been employed. This leaves only 2 vacancies in administrative personnel to staff the 10 departments of National headquarters.

SECTION II

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3068 hospitals with a bed capacity of 208,582 beds, 110,927 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 267,657 out-patients treated.

On 6 August 1946, the Council of Standards for Hospitals met in the building of the Japanese Medical Association, Tokyo. This meeting, the second formal conference of the committee, was devoted entirely to the presentation of a plan, prepared by the Hospital Administration Division of Public Health and Welfare Section, to facilitate the formation of the

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general committee and sub-committees and to direct them in considering specific factors.

On 9 August 1946, the Council on Medical Education convened in this headquarters. Consideration was given to various requests from Senmon Gokko schools to exempt their graduates for the one year's intern ship which will be required of all medical graduates henceforth. The committee concluded that no exceptions would be made.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Two sausage factories located in Tokyo engaged in the manufacture of balogna in cellophane casings, were surveyed during the week. Manufacturing methods parallel those in the United States and ingrediants are similar except for the use of horse meat. All meat is obtained from slaughter houses maintaining ante and post mortem inspection but the sausage is not manufactured under the supervision of an inspector.

Cooking and smoking temperatures are adequate for the production of a safe product.

Sanitation compares favorably with similar establishments located in the United States.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 4-10 August 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	1
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	2
	Swine Plague	5
	Texas Fever	2
Tokyo	Swine Plague	3
Fukuoka	Anthrax	20

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

Supplies for the Nurses Training Demonstration School are being obtained. Sheets and pillow cases have been made and delivered, coal estimates were made for the running of the school with a reply expected in a few days. This coal is to be used for operating central kitchen, demonstration autoclaves, operating room twice a week and heating water. Samples for uniforms have been secured, one of which will be selected for the school. The diet of the nurses has improved and there is now a better variety of food. The progress of the nursery is moving rapidly and all are satisfied with plans. Lesson plans and translations for teaching nursery procedures have been prepared.

The Chief of the Army Nurse Corps. (WD) is observing nursing affairs in Japan.

SECTION VI

LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

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SECTION VIII

SUPPLY

General

Numerous requests are being received for small quantities of supplies and equipment required for specific purposes in the various prefectures. The majority of these are received directly and the necessity therefore has not been substantiated by the responsible officials. It is very difficult to take final action on requests of that nature. In most instances it is necessary to refer them to the Welfare Ministry who most in turn secure further information from the prefecture.

From a study of these requests, it is apparent that prefectural officials are not assuming any supply responsibility. The Welfare Ministry is now organized to take positive action on supply matters at the national level and it is essential that some such organization be established in prefectures under supervision of the health officer. Supply requests of a medical nature should be channeled to this agency for initial action. In the event that the supplies are considered necessary and cannot be furnished from local sources, a definite request must then be forwarded to the Welfare Ministry for further action.

A recent instance of failure to take proper supply action was a request received at this headquarters for a small supply of x-ray film. This film was to be used in the physical examinations of Japanese nationals employed by the occupation forces. At the time the request was received over 17,000 sq. meters of x-ray film were available in commercial warehouses in Tokyo and information and procedures for securing x-ray films had been supplied all prefectural health officers. The only action necessary was to place an order at one of the designated film manufacturers.

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Military Government officers should make every effort to develop a supply organization at the prefectural level, which will be able to advise and assist hospitals, physicians, dentists and veterinarians on supply matters.

Production

Investigation of the Yamonouchi Pharmaceutical Company was made. The Yamonouchi Company is producing a sizeable quantity of sulonamides and concerted effort will be made to assist this company to increase production.

Necessary action was taken to obtain 2,000 bales of cotton, now being imported from the United States, for production of absorbent cotton and bandages. Additionally 1,000,000 square yards of gauze material will be obtained.

Distribution

In response to a request from Peiping Group Headquarters four 200-bed Japanese field hospitals are being prepared for delivery to Hulutao via repatriation shipping. It is expected that delivery can be made by 21 August. Procurement, packing, marking and shipment will be handled by the Welfare Ministry under the supervision of SCAP.

Narcotics

The first violation of the new Japanese narcotic regulations since the close of the registration period 19 July 1946 was uncovered by SCAP Narcotic Control officers and a Japanese narcotic inspector in an investigation conducted in Tokyo and Saitama Prefectures. Sales made by non-registered persons resulted in the seizure of 500 ampules of morphine

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hydrochloride and the arrest of two Japanese. The investigation is continuing and additional arrests are expected.

In the first of a series of visits to every prefecture in Japan for the purpose of educating prefectural narcotic officials in their duties, Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, was visited by a SCAP Narcotic Control officer and a Japanese narcotic inspector. Talks were given on the proper and punctual preparation of reports, investigative methods and the necessity of absolute honesty and integrity in narcotic enforcement.

One of the outstanding results of new narcotic regulations which require an inventory be submitted at the time of dealer registration is the receipt of large quantities of medicinal narcotics by SCAP-approved wholesale drug houses from prefectural authorities. These narcotics might have been diverted to illicit traffic had it not been necessary to declare all stocks to Japanese narcotic officials and to account for all narcotics so declared.

SECTION IX

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The chiefs of the Public Health Departments of all prefectures are now in conference. This is the first general meeting since the beginning of hostilities.

Cholera

Cholera continues to be potentially a major problem. During the past week 59 new cases have been reported 9 of which were reported from prefectures where cholera has not previously been reported. These prefectures are Osaka, Aichi, and Toyama. The cases in Aichi and Toyama developed in

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persons who had contact with repatriates from the port of Maizuru.

Many of the cases reported from Kyushu and Southern Honshu are among Koreans who entered the country illegally.

Dysentery, Typhoid and paratyphoid.

The incident of dysentery continues to use and has approached the 1945 rate. There has been a slight rise in the incidence of typhoid during the past week but it is still below the 1945 rate.

Nutrition Surveys

The third set of nutrition surveys of the Japanese people in cities and rural areas is being conducted during the month of August.

The progress of the surveys in Osaka, Shiza, and Kyota Prefectures was observed.

Average Consumption of food from the May nutritional survey in Tokyo and the four cities of Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka are given in the following table:

Average consumption of foods or Groups of Foods, in Grams Per O Capita Per Diem, in Tokyo, Five Cities (Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka) Four Cities excluding Tokyo and 18 Prefectures as found in Nutrition surveys by the Imperial Japanese Government in May 1946

	<u>Tokyo</u>	<u>5 cities</u>	<u>4 cities</u>	<u>18 prefectures</u>
Number	13,097	27,523	14,426	32,106
Male Unit Ratio	.822	.822	.824	.870
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	12.9	15.0	16.9	5.5
Vegetable	37.8	39.5	41.0	39.2
Total	50.7	54.5	57.9	54.7
Fat	13.3	13.2	13.0	12.0
Carbonhydrate	248.7	277.9	294.3	401.6

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	<u>Tokyo</u>	<u>5 cities</u>	<u>4 cities</u>	<u>18 prefectures</u>
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	775	960	1128	456
Free Market	495	436	383	55
Home Production	20	36	40	1422
Gift	62	51	41	18
Total	1352	1483	1602	1951
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice	214.4	255.9	293.6	295.8
Wheat-Barley	87.5	73.7	60.3	136.0
Other	8.9	8.7	8.4	7.8
Total	310.8	338.3	363.1	439.6
Nuts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet	30.8	20.2	10.7	78.5
White	24.7	13.0	2.4	14.9
Others	8.1	6.8	5.9	25.8
Total	63.6	40.0	19.0	119.2
Sugar	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2
Oils	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.9
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya	27.8	24.1	20.7	36.0
Others	3.9	8.3	12.2	3.2
Total	31.7	32.4	32.9	39.2
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish	109.5	87.9	68.3	20.0
Meat & Poultry	2.1	2.8	3.7	1.0
Eggs	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.6
Milk	1.0	0.5	0.9	10.2
Total	113.9	93.1	74.9	32.8
Leafy Green & Yellow Vegetables	130.4	153.1	123.7	107.1
<u>Other Vegetables and Fruits</u>				
Citrus and Tomatoes	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0
Other Fruits	---	0.1	0.2	0.7
Other Vegetables	71.2	93.9	114.5	67.1
Total	72.7	95.0	115.6	68.8

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	<u>Tokyo</u>	<u>5 cities</u>	<u>4 cities</u>	<u>18 prefectures</u>
Seaweeds	17.1	12.8	8.8	4.4
<u>Processed Vegetables</u>				
Dried	4.5	4.9	5.3	4.1
Pickled	10.9	19.6	27.4	47.0
Total	15.4	24.5	32.7	51.0
Flavours	17.4	17.6	17.7	9.7
Other	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.9

SECTION X

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430 (7 Aug 46)PH, (SCAPIN-1112) Subj: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons.

AG 710 (5 Aug 46)PH, (SCAPIN-1102) Subj: Prevention of Introduction of Cholera into Japan.

AG 710 (4 Aug 46)PH, 5 August 1946, Subj: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 1102) File AG 710 (5 August 46)PH, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, date 5 August 1946, Subj: "Prevention of Introduction of Cholera into Japan".

J. U. Weaver
J. U. WEAVER

Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

3 Incls:

- #1 - Summary Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for four week period ending 27 July 1946.
- #2 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 27 July 1946.
- #3 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 30 July 1946.

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Inclosures missing

